

Therefore, I call on the President to swiftly review this matter, to continue the care and attention given to this issue by Congress, and to sign S. 1465 without delay.

This is a bill that swiftly passed both Chambers; on behalf of the families that await its enactment, it deserves equally swift consideration by the White House.●

#### CRIME IS DOWN BUT DRUGS ARE UP: SOLUTIONS ARE NO MYSTERY

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, the crime news is good and bad.

The good news is that murders in the United States were down 12 percent for the first 6 months of 1995, and the FBI reports an astounding and welcome drop.

The bad news is that drug and alcohol use among our Nation's eighth graders is on the rise, and because of that, as they grow older the crime rate probably will rise again.

Adding to this likelihood are the numbers. There are more eighth graders than their counterparts 4 years older, and as the numbers grow, we will probably have more, not less, bad news. Ten years from now there will be 25 percent more young males between the ages of 14 and 17.

What can be done?

There are no magic bullets, but there are some things that will help. They include:

Get treatment and counseling for adult drug and alcohol addicts.

Children of addicts are much more likely to be addicts. Illinois is like most States: people who want help often cannot get it. Considering the extent of our problem, we are woefully short on treatment facilities. Rev. George Clements, a quietly dynamic Roman Catholic priest, has suggested that all churches and synagogues and mosques should adopt one addict. That's not as easy as fixing the church roof or serving as usher or singing in the choir. But it is a greater test of the meaningfulness of faith. The most effective way to reach children is through a parent.

Discourage youthful cigarette smoking.

Young people who smoke cigarettes are much more likely to take up drugs and alcohol.

Enrich education programs so that they reach all young people.

Those who have great difficulty in school are more likely to give up, to see little future for themselves and reach out for the escape mechanism of drugs or alcohol. That is why budget cuts that reduce access to Head Start and other education programs are short-sighted. By the second grade—at the latest—teachers know which students need special help. They should receive it then, not wait until they make it through high school—if they make it through high school.

Start jobs programs that put people of limited skills to work. Show me an

area of high unemployment, and I will show you an area of high crime, whether it is African-American, Hispanic, or white. Show me an area of high unemployment, and I will show you an area with a high drug use rate and high alcoholism, whether it is African-American, Hispanic, or white.

Real welfare reform must include jobs. Without a jobs factor, anything called welfare reform is political public relations. We need something like the WPA of a half-century ago. It would be the most effective anti-crime and anti-addiction program we could have.

Keep parents from giving up.

That's not a Government program, but it is vital. A parent living in a tough neighborhood with drug sales visible in the area has a difficult time, but must strive to give her—or his—child hope. And do simple things like encouraging homework, use of the library, and careful use of television.

And attending religious services.

Harvard University's Richard Freeman found that "among black urban youth, church attendance was a better predictor of who would escape drugs, crime and poverty than any other variable, income, family structure, and the church-going youth were more likely to behave in socially constructive ways."

Yes, there are some discouraging signals for the future, but if we are really concerned, and then act, the future will be brighter.

None of these items I have listed is dramatic, yet if we were to act on all of them, there would be a significant change for the better in our future.●

#### AWARD PRESENTED TO ARTHUR S. FLEMMING

● Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President. I want to share with my colleagues the remarks made by William L. Taylor in presenting to Dr. Arthur S. Flemming the American Civil Liberties Union's Human Rights Award. These thoughtful remarks outline the career of a man who truly represents the highest ideal of public service.

Antoinette and I have enjoyed a warm personal friendship with Dr. Flemming and his wife Bernice for many years. In addition to the number of significant Federal posts held by Dr. Flemming, he served for a time as the president of the University of Oregon. As someone who has followed Dr. Flemming's professional and personal life with interest and respect, I can say that no one is more deserving of the ACLU's Human Rights Award than Dr. Flemming, as Mr. Taylor's fine remarks make amply clear.

Mr. President, I ask that Mr. Taylor's remarks be printed in the RECORD.

The remarks follow:

REMARKS OF WILLIAM L. TAYLOR IN PRESENTING THE ACLU'S HUMAN RIGHTS AWARD TO ARTHUR S. FLEMMING AT THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE VIRGINIA ACLU, DECEMBER 9, 1995

The American Civil Liberties Union does itself honor by honoring Arthur Flemming

and it does me a great honor by asking me to introduce Arthur.

Arthur is, in my view, the greatest exemplar of public service in this nation in the 20th Century. He served in the federal government over a period of more than 40 years beginning in 1939 as an appointee to the Civil Service Commission of President Roosevelt and ending in the early 1980s when he was Deputy Chair of the White House Conference on Aging, a member of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians and Chairman of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, a post from which he was fired by President Reagan because Arthur believed in civil rights. But after these 40 plus years—and at the age of 77, Arthur began a new career serving the public in the private sector by heading coalitions and groups that work for the goals Arthur is most deeply committed to—preserving Social Security, extending health care to all and advancing the civil rights of all persons.

But it is not simply his longevity in public service that makes Arthur Flemming's career remarkable. (although I cannot refrain from noting that Arthur was born in 1905, 15 years before the ACLU was founded—so they have been advocates for justice for about the same period of time). It is also the quality of his service that makes him a long distance runner. Everybody who knows Arthur has his own story about Arthur's readiness to travel whenever he hears the call (I can remember in 1988 getting a call from an editor of the Yale Law Journal who said he wanted to extend an invitation to Arthur to speak at a symposium on the 20th Anniversary of the Fair Housing Act. He called me because he wondered whether Dr. Flemming would be able to make the trip to New Haven. At the time I got this call, Arthur was preparing to travel, I think to 28 cities in 30 days to speak on behalf of the Republicans for Dukakis). But what is more impressive than Arthur's seeming inability to stay away from airports is the reason he travels. Other people of renown travel to participate or be seen at international conferences, to go to dinners with other famous people. Arthur travels to attend meetings and rallies where he will have the opportunity to communicate with everyday people on the issues he most cares about—health care, civil rights and civil liberties and other issues that affect the dignity and well being of the American people.

And he is ready and willing to do the work in the trenches that other people may spurn once they reach a certain position. I remember in the 1980s going with him to a meeting of State civil rights officers where he had been asked to listen to the whole day's proceedings and then give a summation. By mid-afternoon, as the sessions went on (and on) most of us were flagging, but Arthur was still paying rapt attention. At 5:30, Arthur gave not only a fine analytical summary of what people had said—but he delivered an inspirational speech, rallying the troops to keep the faith during the hard times of the 80s.

And that talk was characteristic of so many I have heard Arthur give during the years we have worked together at the CCR. As Elliot Richardson has observed, Arthur speaks with "simplicity, force and deep conviction." He has, I might add, the gift that all of the great advocates I have known have—an ability to understand complex matters and then reduce them to their essentials so that people will understand what is at stake. And despite many years in Washington, he has never become so jaded as to lose the capacity to be angered at injustice. So, for example, when the Reagan Administration pursued its policy of denying people welfare benefits without affording them due process and then ignored court orders to rectify the situation except in the jurisdiction

where they were issued—Arthur led the charge to expose and change this heartless policy.

My time is growing short and I have barely scratched the surface. But I could not close without mentioning Arthur's contribution to other institutions that are fundamental to the values and aspirations of the nation. In between his periods of government service, Arthur was President of three universities—Ohio Wesleyan (his alma mater), The University of Oregon and Macalester College. In these posts among many other things he promoted public service and helped extend opportunity for minority students. Arthur's service is also rooted in his religious convictions which he has made manifest through work in the United Methodist Church and the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

As for the institution of the family, Arthur and Bernice, his wife of 60+ years, have raised a family of 5 children, who have made contributions of their own—although you may not be surprised to hear (after what I've said) that in this area there are those who believe that the lion's share of the credit belongs to Bernice.

So, for all these reasons and many more, Arthur has earned the title bestowed on him by Bernice in her affectionate and occasionally irreverent memoir—"Crusader At Large". His indomitable spirit and his unflagging optimism should serve as an inspiration to all of us who think we may be suffering burnout in these uninspired times. Arthur has richly earned this honor by the ACLU and the admiration of all who care about social justice.●

#### COMPLIMENTING THE POSTAL SERVICE ON A JOB WELL DONE

● Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, in these days of budget crisis and heated rhetoric, it is very easy to become cynical or disillusioned about government. In fact, some people around here would have you believe that the Government is simply incapable of playing a positive role of any kind.

So, Mr. President, I wanted to rise today and recognize one Government entity, the U.S. Postal Service, for the good work it is doing for Americans.

Earlier this month, the State of Oregon completed the primary phase of the Nation's first mail-in congressional election. That's right, over a 3-week period, Oregon voters mailed in their ballots for the State's open Senate seat.

While vote-by-mail has its skeptics, the results in Oregon were impressive. Some 52 percent of Oregon voters cast their ballots, as compared to the 43 percent who took part in last year's primaries. On January 30, the general election will also be conducted through the mail system.

Mr. President, whether or not vote-by-mail is the wave of the future, we should certainly commend the Postal Service for its critical role in this effort. The hard-working men and women of the Postal Service in Oregon saw to it that the ballots were delivered and returned on time. Without a postal system that could be counted on, neither Oregon nor any other State could even experiment with a mail-in election.

Oregon is not the only place where the Postal Service is getting the job

done for Americans. Right now, millions of Christmas cards and packages are moving through the Nation's mail system. Believe it or not, Postal Service officials are estimating that today, as many as 725 million pieces of mail will be delivered. This is the delivery volume for just 1 day.

While these numbers may sound overwhelming, the men and women of the Postal Service are up to the challenge. As the latest on-time statistics confirm, the vast majority of Americans can drop that card or letter in the box and be confident that their mailing will be delivered on time. In fact, just yesterday, the Postal Service announced that its on-time delivery scores had reached a record high of 88 percent.

Mr. President, the Postal Service, like any organization, has its problems. In the past, I have been critical of both its performance and management decisions. But, I have never had cause to question the dedication of its people. From the Postmaster General on down, the men and women of the Postal Service are getting the job done during this Christmas season. They are a welcome reminder that government can work for America.●

● Mr. MACK. Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to support S. 1260, the Public Housing Reform and Empowerment Act of 1995. S. 1260 represents a major revision of the United States Housing Act of 1937 to reform and consolidate the public and assisted housing programs of the United States and redirect primary responsibility for those programs away from Federal bureaucracy toward the States and localities. This bill represents an important first step towards a complete overhaul of Federal housing programs to address the needs of low-income families more efficiently and effectively.

This legislation addresses a growing crisis in the Nation's public housing system. Over the years, micromanagement by both Congress and the Department of Housing and Urban Development [HUD] have saddled housing authorities with rules and regulations that make it difficult for even the best of them to operate efficiently and effectively. Even more important has been the destructive impact these rules have had on the ability of families to move up and out of public housing and become economically self-sufficient. In far too many places, public housing, which was intended to provide a housing platform from which lower income families could achieve their own aspirations of economic independence, have become warehouses of poverty that rob poor families of their hope and dignity.

Compounding the structural problems of public housing are the dual concerns of budget and HUD capacity. Public housing agencies are facing a significant decline in Federal resources. Given these limited resources, housing authorities need the increased flexibility to use their funds in a manner that helps to maintain decent, safe

and affordable housing for their residents. In addition, HUD itself potentially faces a significant reduction in overall staffing over the next 5 years. The prospect of diminishing staff resources means that HUD will lack the capacity to maintain the same degree of oversight and control that it has exercised over the public housing system in recent decades.

S. 1260 addresses the crisis in public housing by consolidating public housing funding into two flexible block grants and transferring greater responsibility over the operation and management of public housing from HUD to local housing agencies. In addition, it creates a new streamlined voucher program that is more market-friendly and provides greater housing choices for low-income families.

The bill also ends Federal requirements that have prevented housing authorities from demolishing their obsolete housing stock, concentrated, and isolated the poorest of poor, and created disincentives for public housing residents to work and improve their lives.

While allowing well-run housing authorities much more discretion, S. 1260 also cracks down on those housing authorities that are troubled. Although small in number, these authorities with severe management problems control almost 15 percent of the Nation's public housing stock. HUD would be required to take over or appoint a receiver for housing authorities that are unable to make significant improvements in their operations. The legislation would also give HUD expanded powers to break up or reconfigure troubled authorities, dispose of their assets, or abrogate contracts that impede correction of the housing authority's problems.

I would like to express my deep appreciation to Senators D'AMATO and BOND, who cosponsored this bill, for their keen interest and active support of this legislation. I also wish to express my appreciation for the cooperation and support from Senators SARBANES and KERRY. This bill truly reflects bipartisan cooperation, and it specifically addresses many of the concerns that have been raised by minority. Finally, I also want to thank Secretary Cisneros for HUD's participation in the development of this bill. We have endeavored to accommodate the Department's concerns to the greatest extent possible.●

#### RETIREMENT OF BILL NORWOOD FROM UNITED AIRLINES

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, Bill Norwood is set to retire as a pilot from United Airlines. During his career, he participated in numerous educational, professional, and civic organizations in the State of Illinois. He also served with distinction on the Southern Illinois University Board of Trustees and the Board of the Illinois State Universities Retirement System.